

DOMINION OF CANADA

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND  
COMMERCE

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

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OTTAWA  
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1919



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

1917

# DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,  
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,

*Minister of Trade and Commerce.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,  
OTTAWA, May 1, 1919.



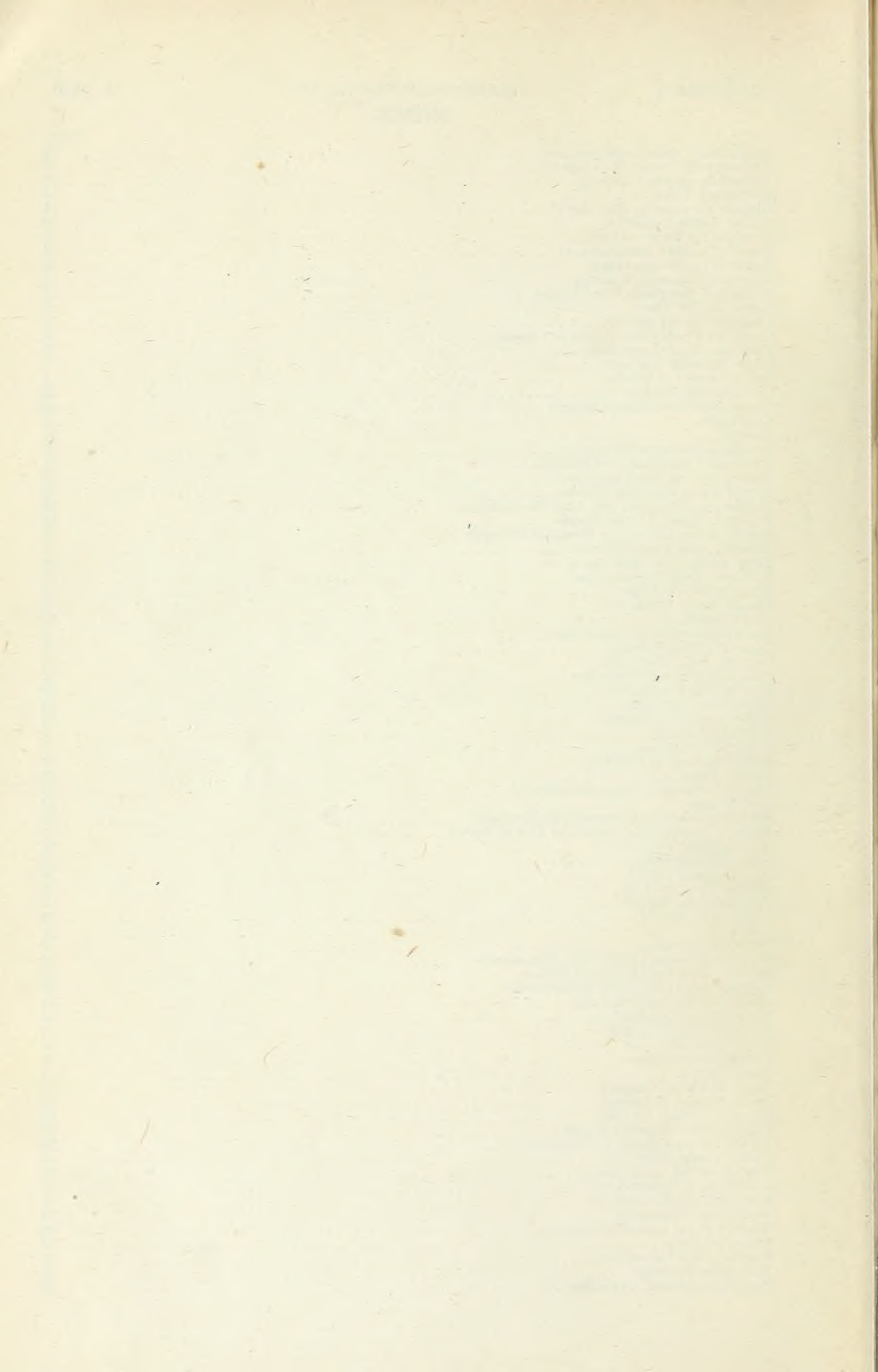




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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

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OTTAWA, May 1, 1919.

The Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE E. FOSTER, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Canada now stands at the threshold of what the world believes will be a long period of peace. No other country can look forward to the future with greater confidence or optimism. A glance backward will bring to the mind the proved resourcefulness which turned Canada within a brief space from a state of ordinary commercial progress into a vast supply depot for the Allies overseas. Having proved the adaptability of the country to the conditions of the world war just closed, Canada now can face the readjustment of peace with the buoyant feeling that the future presents no difficulties greater than those which have gone before.

### ORGANIZING FOR EXPORT.

In presenting the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce last year the undersigned referred to the German Cartel System and also laid considerable stress upon the opinion that it was imperative that the various industries in Canada should organize upon such basis as would permit unity of effort in the prosecution of foreign trade. The undersigned is glad to be able to report that this suggestion has been received with marked favour and has led to active measures being taken by a considerable number of Canadian industries to combine for the prosecution of foreign trade.

Events in the last few months have but tended to accentuate the importance of this suggestion. Information has been received from many countries that industries generally have formed themselves into permanent organizations for the purpose of vigorously prosecuting foreign trade. These associations have not only been formed to include manufacturers and exporters, but producers as well. The object of these associations has not in any way been political or general, but economic, and confined within the limits of their particular industry. Their functions are not altogether to produce, that remaining with the individual, but to consider and advise among themselves as to all questions affecting such industry, viz., production, finance, distribution, sale and export. Hence the action of Canadian firms is of the highest importance, for it will enable them to compete at least on equal terms with exporting associations of other countries.

### THE GERMAN CARTEL SYSTEM.

Such organizations were the basic factors in the extraordinary commercial success of Germany in pre-war days. The German Cartel was not a trust as we know it. The latter is the absorption into one great corporation of many smaller concerns. The cartel was a federated organization which each company



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or firm entered willingly and in which each was permitted to exist as a separate concern. The cartel was a co-operative organization for the purchase, sale, and distribution of output. The profits were distributed in proportion to output.

But there were other more important functions of the cartels, which no doubt largely contributed to the expansion of Germany's trade. Many of them maintained institutions for apprentices, testing stations, and laboratories, and furnished sums of money to develop individual industries. Prizes were offered to working men for technical essays. Some of the larger cartels were formed for the purpose of making their industry felt in the preparation of commercial treaties. Many of them interested themselves in various economic reforms, others in foreign exhibitions. Confidential bulletins, in some cases, were distributed among the members, and many maintained departments to assist members with credits. Thus, in all matters affecting the internal and external trade of Germany, the various industries were in a position to furnish the Government promptly with any information it desired with respect to such industries, whereas in Canada, unfortunately, the Department of Trade and Commerce, when it desires any special information, has to resort largely to circulars, which take much time, and the results are frequently disappointing.

#### UNITED STATES WEBB ACT.

The necessity for organizing for the purpose of meeting foreign competition abroad has been promptly recognized in the United States in the passage last April of what was known as the "Webb Act". This Act permits associations of firms or corporations to engage in United States export trade. It is entitled "An Act to permit Export Trade and for other Purposes." It applies solely to trade and commerce in goods, wares, or merchandise exported, or in the course of being exported from the United States or any territory of the United States to any foreign nation. "Association" is defined in the Act as meaning any corporation or combination, by contract or otherwise, of two or more persons, partnerships, or corporations.

It is clearly provided that any associations formed under the Act shall not enter into any agreement, understanding, or conspiracy, or do any act which artificially or intentionally depresses prices in the United States, or which lessens competition within the United States, or otherwise restrains trade therein.

Every export association is required to register with the Federal Trade Commission, setting forth the location of the officers and the names and addresses of its officers and stockholders or members, and, if a corporation, a copy of its certificate or articles of incorporation and by-laws, and, if unincorporated, a copy of its articles or contract of association. On the first day of January of each year thereafter the same information must be filed with the Federal Trade Commission, as well as any further information which the commission may require.

It has been said that the passage of this Act has been followed by considerable activity among manufacturers of importance in the United States, and a great deal of interest has been manifested in the scope and provisions of the law. A number of associations have been formed quietly so as not to hasten similar action on the part of rival groups of manufacturers. These export associations or organizations were put into readiness to take immediate advantage of the world trade situation the moment peace was in sight.

#### EXPORT TRADE BACKED BY FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

The passage of this Act means that great organizations will now go after foreign business with strong financial backing without having to meet the com-



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petition from other United States exporters, which cannot be escaped by individual exporters under the old export practice. Such organizations will permit United States exporters to undertake the development of foreign markets with a more intelligent understanding of those markets and their needs than they have ever possessed before.

These organizations immediately began gathering information as to the industrial needs of the markets of the world. The most effective methods of concentrated development of markets are employed, rather than firms relying on their individual effort to obtain commercial information abroad and find a market for their goods. These associations will undoubtedly wield a powerful influence in the exploitations of United States goods.

## ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM CENTRALIZATION.

One advantage possible with such organizations, which is of paramount importance, is that the Government would thereby be enabled to obtain any information desired respecting the output and capacity of a whole industry upon the despatch of a telegram to its central office instead of a delay of many weeks which is necessary to communicate with many separate concerns scattered all over Canada.

Experience of the war has shown conclusively that much valuable time was consumed in trying to obtain the names of manufacturers and others who might be able to supply a certain article, and at times some firms were missed owing to their not having been long in business.

Before the war German firms were required by law to register with the Chamber of Commerce within their district, and the Government, by means of the Cartel System, or through the respective Chambers of Commerce, could quickly get any information desired with respect to a whole industry; and where German foreign trade agents reported contracts to be let or goods required, the Government was in a position to place expeditiously before all firms interested, through such central channels, all information as to goods required abroad.

## INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.

While the organization of many industries will result in great advantages in the prosecution of export trade, there are certain lines of manufacture and production which, for various reasons, cannot be said to lend themselves so advantageously to the co-operative idea. Such organization may be thought unnecessary by reason of the financial strength of a company, or possibly impracticable for other reasons peculiar to itself. Such interests may doubtless successfully prosecute an export trade. To such firms, as well as to export associations, the undersigned, after mature consideration, desires to express the opinion that it is of the most urgent importance that they should immediately prepare for the competition which is to come in foreign fields by personally visiting the foreign markets. Not only the heads of such companies, but the most responsible members of their companies, should go abroad, backed with letters of introduction and bankers' references, and personally meet their future customers. Such responsible representatives should be in a position to discuss future business first-hand and not be required to get cable authority from their principals in Canada for every move they make.

Exporters should not expect too much of the Government in the matter of assistance to them in prosecuting export trade. German exporters did not wait for the Government to do everything for them, but they went after foreign trade actively for themselves, and the Government, as Government should, assisted such private efforts.



## GERMAN METHODS.

German manufacturers did not build up their vast foreign trade by staying at home and quoting prices "F.O.B. Hamburg", and just as certain is it that Canadian manufacturers cannot increase their foreign trade by staying at home and quoting "F.O.B. Atlantic port" or "F.O.B. Pacific port", while a quotation "F.O.B. Factory" will be waste of postage. There may be exceptions, but only in cases of there being an element of luck present, and they will require more than an element of luck to hold their foreign trade in the future, to say nothing of increasing it in the days of the competition to come.

German exporters did not wait Government declarations of policy regarding export trade; they did not ask what Government assistance they might expect, they went after foreign trade individually, by associations, and by organizations of every conceivable description, with all their financial and commercial might, intelligence, and resources. In forty years Germany rose from an obscure commercial nation to the second position among the great overseas trading nations of the world.

## CREDITS.

The establishment of branches of Canadian banks abroad is regarded as a most necessary step in the promotion of Canadian foreign trade. German branch banks in many parts of the world before the war constituted the most important trade link which contributed largely to Germany's commercial success.

One of the prime factors prior to the war in the German method of capturing and holding foreign markets was the system of granting credit. The German banks had become deposit banks, credit banks, and financing companies, or, as one writer described them, "banks of all trades"; even they, by mobilizing into species of cartels, further increased the power of German finance. Such cartels were associated with the Reichsbank, which, as far as its policy was concerned, was synonymous with the German Government.

Within the space of a very few years, German banks were to be found in all the great markets of the world, frequently under a name which in no way identified them with the Fatherland. "Every foreign bank created abroad", as one German writer stated, "is the pioneer of national industry and the initial step in uninterrupted commercial relations between the foreign country in question and Germany." Such banks participated in and carefully nourished German trade in every part of the world. German trade was their first purpose. As collectors of commercial information, financial ratings, trade possibilities, their value was inestimable.

Can it be expected that a Canadian exporter to South America, dealing through a Canadian bank which in turn has to depend on a foreign banking agency in South America, can reap the same advantages as did the German exporter who deposited his bill of lading with a Hamburg bank which in turn forwarded it to its branch in Buenos Aires? Not infrequently was it found that the German banker abroad made offers of his services gratis to foreign houses solely in order to learn their ways of manufacture and their clientele, and then, thanks to German organizations, transmitted the information to his parent bank in Germany.

Thus was the chain between the German exporter and the foreign importer made complete.



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CANADIAN BRANCH BANKS ABROAD.

The undersigned therefore views with much interest the extension of Canadian banking systems abroad, and in this connection presents the following summary of Canadian banks outside of Canada as of January 1, 1919, indicating those established since the outbreak of war:—

Name of Bank.	Number of Branches outside of Canada.	Number established since outbreak of war.
<i>Bank of Nova Scotia</i> .....	United States..... 3 Porto Rico..... 1 Jamaica..... 8 Newfoundland..... 18	Jamaica..... 2 Newfoundland.... 5
<i>Bank of Commerce</i> .....	England..... 1 United States..... 4 Mexico..... 1	
<i>Bank of Montreal</i> .....	England..... 3 United States..... 4 Mexico..... 1	
<i>Merchants' Bank</i> .....	United States..... 1	
<i>Union Bank of Canada</i> .....	England..... 2 United States..... 1	United States..... 1
<i>Dominion Bank</i> .....	England..... 1	
<i>Banque Nationale</i> .....	France..... 1	
<i>Royal Bank of Canada</i> .....	Newfoundland... 3 Cuba..... 26 Porto Rico..... 3 Dominican Republic..... 5 British West Indies: Antigua..... 1 Bahamas..... 1 Barbados..... 2 Dominica..... 1 Grenada..... 1 Jamaica..... 1 Montserrat..... 1 Nevis..... 1 St. Kitts..... 1 Tobago..... 1 Trinidad..... 2 Spain..... 1 Central and South America: British Guiana..... 3 British Honduras..... 1 Costa Rica..... 1 Venezuela..... 4 United States..... 1 Great Britain..... 1 Russia: Vladivostock..... 1	Newfoundland... 3 Cuba..... 4 Dominican Republic..... 3 Antigua..... 1 Barbados..... 1 Dominica..... 1 Montserrat..... 1 Nevis..... 1 St. Kitts..... 1 Tobago..... 1 Spain... 1 British Guiana..... 1 Costa Rica..... 1 Venezuela..... 4 Vladivostock..... 1*

\*Opened since January 1, 1919.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For years the Department of Trade and Commerce has been urging Canadian exporters to quote c.i.f. foreign ports, and it now becomes more imperative than ever that every obstacle in the way of Canadian exporters being permitted to make such quotations should be removed.



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Prior to the war, German exporters could obtain through bills of lading from interior points in Germany to almost any seaport in the world. This was of inestimable value. A foreign importer will naturally give preference to a quotation placed on his desk indicating without further inquiry on his part what the cost of the goods will be at his sea port of entry. The department understands that prior to the war Canadian railways issued through bills of lading to the United Kingdom, and a limited number of European continental ports. But while this was the general rule, it was not in every case the practice. Owing, however, to the many difficulties which arose during the war, it was impossible to continue this practice.

It now, however, becomes of great importance that the system of granting through bills of lading to foreign ports should be extended to every port in the world to which regular steamship lines may ply from Canada, and if possible it should be extended over connecting lines. The absence, frequently, of such privilege, would, in many cases, prevent the sale of Canadian goods, and cause loss of export trade, to say nothing of the loss to Canadian transportation companies.

#### ADDITIONAL TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

I would respectfully urge an immediate increase in the number of Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad. It is true that trade conditions at present in nearly every country in the world are more or less abnormal, and much export business for some time to come will continue to be carried on under government auspices and credits. Trade Commissioners, therefore, cannot at present play an important part in Continental Europe under the circumstances, but Canadian Trade Commissioners in new fields might be studying the respective foreign markets, familiarizing themselves with the language and needs of the countries in which they are established, the problems of imports and tariffs, the peculiarities of the people, the methods of packing required, prices and credits, etc., and when trade again returns to normal conditions Canada would have well-equipped representatives in new markets ready to assist exporters in their quest for extended trade.

#### BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL PRACTICE.

The undersigned also desires to urge that at least some preliminary consideration be given to the question of the establishment of a bureau of Industrial Practice. Such a bureau could do valuable work in gathering and publishing the best that can be found in industrial policy and practice everywhere. It could guide ideas and suggest specific methods which have proved sound in use, so describing them as to enable any reader to fit them into his factory or shop or selling territory.

Such a bureau would, for example, be of material benefit to a large number of retail establishments in Canada, many of which have instituted systems of their own, which while in a measure answer the purpose, yet may not be economical nor as efficient as others.

Such a bureau could be extended with a view to studying policies and practices adopted, not only in factories and stores, but by farms, manufacturers, wholesalers, and exporters. The establishment of such a bureau would mean evolution, not revolution. Such a bureau would be well worth while if it only assembled and disseminated facts and statistics already available. It would offer at all times constructive assistance to business men. It would aid in eliminating waste in man power, time, material, and overhead cost. It could study the original sources and handling of every commodity, and its most economical distribution. It would at all times be ready to advise as to sound methods of



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bookkeeping. Every phase of economical production could be studied, which would doubtless assist in the prosecution of foreign trade.

In brief, it would tend to introduce scientific methods into the details of business. It would locate the points in our marketing machinery where friction, lost motion, and uncorrelated functions are hindering the movements of commodities to consumers.

The question is now brought forward with a view merely to inviting consideration of the subject by Boards of Trade and business men generally in Canada. There may be excellent reasons advanced against the suggestion, and possibly the opinion may be expressed that it would be an unwarranted interference in private interests, yet on the other hand there would be nothing compulsory in connection with such a bureau. It would only offer advice when sought.

## WAR WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

It may not be amiss, now that the actual signing of the Peace Treaty is near, that a brief review, for the purpose of permanent record, should be published of the many activities engaged in by the Department of Trade and Commerce throughout the period of the war. It is not possible of course, in so brief a review to give an adequate idea of the many anxious days and nights through which the officials of the department had to pass in dealing with the many difficult problems of great moment presented daily to the department for instant action. Comparatively few people are aware of the work which was done by this department during the war, and we take great pride that in no single case has any error of moment been discovered, notwithstanding the fact that the value of the transactions amounted to many millions of dollars.

The principal headings under which the department's war work may be set forth are as follows:—

*(1) Apple Advertising Campaign.*

In the fall of 1914, owing to the prevailing reports of the high prices of apples in the markets of this country, and the vast quantities of this fruit which were reported to be lying in the orchards uncared for and unharvested, the Minister of Trade and Commerce undertook to devise some means of interesting the public in the use of apples, in the hope that a demand would be created and the apples saved, and sold at reasonable prices. To this end, an arrangement was made with an advertising agency to prosecute the campaign of advertising the apple and its uses. A large amount of advertising matter appeared in about sixty of the leading newspapers throughout Canada, and the department published and distributed, in both English and French editions, over 60,000 copies of a book of recipes for the use of apples. The demand by the public for this book was unparalleled, and the success of the movement was amply evidenced by the results attained in the sale, at reasonable prices, to the general public of apples which would otherwise have been lost. Many expressions of approval from all parts of Canada were received, and the campaign was an unprecedented success in every way.

*(2) Ontario Farmers' Gift.*

The farmers of Ontario having expressed their desire to show their loyal co-operation in the struggle imposed upon the Empire desired to offer some of the produce of their farms to the British Government for war use, and it was arranged that such offerings should be accepted by this department on behalf of the British Government. The latter offered to pay the expenses of collection and transportation of the gifts to England.



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A large quantity of produce was forwarded to St. John, and three shipments were made from that port during the winter of 1914-15. Altogether, over 36,000 bags of oats and 2,000 bags of flour were given to the British Government, besides wheat and other cereals, butter, cheese, canned goods, and dried apples. Some contributions were damaged by frost when they were received by the department, and were consequently sold. Some cash contributions were also received from various townships and municipalities in Ontario; the total amount of these, together with the amount realized from sales, was nearly \$17,000. The total value of the farmers' gifts was over \$90,000, including those sold.

(3) *Canada's Gift of Flour.*

Immediately after the declaration of war, the Canadian Government desired to present to the people of the United Kingdom 1,000,000 bags of flour, and this gift was gratefully accepted by the British Government. The Department of Trade and Commerce was charged with the duty of dispatching the flour, and paying the accounts in connection therewith. The price paid for the flour was \$2.80 a bag, and the last shipment was forwarded to Great Britain on December 1, 1914.

(4) *Flour for South Africa.*

Early in March, 1915, the South African Government cabled that they desired to obtain 35,000 bags of flour for immediate delivery. The Department of Trade and Commerce called for tenders from the principal flour mills in Canada, and the contract was entered into with the lowest tenderers, The Maple Leaf Milling Company of Toronto, for the delivery of flour in New York. The department arranged for the inspection of the flour at the mill, and the shipments were subsequently sent from New York on March 30 and April 17, 1915. The total amount paid out by the department, which was subsequently refunded to the Canadian Government by the South African Government, amounted to nearly \$130,000.

(5) *French Army Blankets.*

Late in October, 1914, the French Government expressed a desire to purchase blankets in Canada for the French Army, and arrangements to that end were made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Orders were given from time to time, aggregating 457,900 blankets, of which the mills delivered 406,716 blankets.

Inspectors were appointed at the various factories, and also at the shipping points, viz., Montreal and St. John.

Owing to the pressing necessity of the French Government to obtain a sufficient number of blankets at the earliest possible date, and as the Canadian factories were working at full capacity, a portion of the order allotted to Canada had to be filled in the United States. The blankets, however, were forwarded to St. John, and shipped thence to France. The total expenses amounted to approximately \$1,690,000.

(6) *Italian Shirts and Blankets.*

In July, 1915, the Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association of Canada brought to the attention of the Government the condition of the knit-goods industry in Canada. Mills producing underwear, sweater coats, and socks were practically idle, and the Premier was requested to have the Allied Governments send representatives to Canada to purchase portions of their military requirements.

Mr. D. C. Carley, of Toronto, was appointed foreign representative for the Knit Goods Association, and went to London in their interests, to secure orders from the Allies. As a result of the negotiations, orders were secured from the



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Italian Purchasing Commission, first for 600,000 undershirts, and later on for 100,000 blankets.

It was arranged that the Department of Trade and Commerce should undertake the inspection of the shirts and blankets which were sent from the mills to the Italian Government, and exported via New York. Payments were made by this department to the mills on receipt of invoices covering the shirts and blankets forwarded, accompanied by certificates of inspectors and certificates of arrival at New York.

The total number of blankets made and shipped was 101,974, and the total number of shirts 605,129 and the total expenditure made through the Department of Trade and Commerce by the Italian Government on this account was \$1,019,886.84.

(7) *Italian Wheat.*

Early in the autumn of 1915, when it became evident that Canada, in common with the United States and Australia, would have large surpluses of wheat for export, representations were made to the British Government, with a view to interesting it, and the Allied Governments, in the purchase from Canada of at least part of the large quantities they would undoubtedly require. These representations were successful, and on November 23 a cable was received from the British Government ordering a large quantity.

The Canadian Government decided to purchase by way of commandeering through the Department of Trade and Commerce, and instructions were issued on the evening of November 27, 1915, to hold at the disposition of the Government all grain of grades 1, 2, and 3 Northern, which at midnight of that day were in the elevators at the head of the lakes, and in the elevators east of the lakes.

The quantity of wheat commandeered at the head of the lakes was 10,300,348.20 bushels, and in the eastern elevators 3,321,458.30 bushels, the total amount commandeered being 13,621,806.50 bushels.

The situation was complicated by the fact that it was necessary to keep the terminal elevators open, and also to keep flour mills running. In order to keep the terminal elevators open to facilitate shipments therefrom, the Board of Grain Commissioners, acting under the instructions of this department, made loans from the commandeered wheat to the shippers whose wheat had been taken. All of this grain was returned, as agreed, before the close of navigation.

In order to allow a quantity of wheat contracted for through the Hudson's Bay Company for the French Government, and for which chartered vessels were waiting, or arriving, in New York, to be facilitated, 889,082.50 bushels were released on loan, to be replaced at the head of the lakes before navigation closed, and 1,749,715.00 bushels were sold at commandeered prices, to be replaced at Fort William on January 15, 1916.

To permit millers in Ontario, whose grain was commandeered in eastern elevators, to keep their mills running, unconditional releases were made therefrom on evidence of contract being furnished, and security given, that the wheat was to be ground exclusively in their mills, and the quantity released in this manner was 1,736,313.10 bushels.

For a similar reason, additional releases of wheat which was commandeered at Fort William and held in the east were made on similar conditions, amounting to 190,300 bushels.

To provide that bona fide contracts made by exporters with purchasers in the United Kingdom might be facilitated, arrangements were made by which the grain commandeered in eastern elevators was released to exporters on proof of contract, and on condition that it should be replaced in the elevators at Fort William on or before a specified time. The total quantity thus released was 1,536,256.30 bushels.



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A total of 118,649.50 bushels were sold to provide the amount required to complete a shipment by the Belgian Relief Committee, and the money received therefor was deposited to the credit of the Allied Commission.

Some 75,075 bushels were released unconditionally to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, in order to enable them to complete shipments of grain contracted for, to be held in store at the request of the British Government.

The Department of Trade and Commerce had complete charge of the shipping of all this wheat, which amounted to 11,381,399.14 bushels, and was assisted with regard to the loading of steamships by a well known grain firm of Montreal.

An enormous amount of labour was entailed by the department in regard to ocean transport, as it required over sixty ocean steamships to transport the wheat, and the handling of at least seventy-five more, whose sailings were, for one cause or another, cancelled, or which were diverted to other ports, for other purposes of the Allies. No one who has not had experience in the export grain trade can appreciate the work entailed, requiring, as it did, a careful record of every bushel loaded in and out of elevators, in and out of ships and cars, insurance, freight charges, etc.

The transportation of the grain was conducted at a time of great congestion but was conducted so successfully as to lead the British Authorities in charge of this movement in London to despatch a congratulatory cable to the department upon the way in which the grain was being sent forward. The grain was unloaded at various Italian ports, and not a single cargo was lost.

#### (8) *Industrial Diamonds.*

Early in 1916, a Diamond Export Committee was formed in London, for the purpose of regulating the despatch of industrial diamonds and Brazilian carbons to various parts of the world, with the object of seeing that they did not fall into the hands of the enemy, or be used in any way to assist the enemy to carry on the war. These goods are extensively used in mining and engineering, and are essential in manufacturing, and a variety of industrial purposes. The enemy was badly in need of supplies of this valuable material, and it was the object of the Diamond Export Committee which sat in London, as being the headquarters of the Diamond Export Trade, to ensure that none of this material reached him.

Industrial diamonds were, of course, needed in considerable quantities in Canada, for the purpose of manufacturing munitions, and for other important industrial purposes. The British Government accordingly asked the Minister of Trade and Commerce to permit all future shipments for Canada, during the period of the war, to be consigned to him.

It was the duty of the Department of Trade and Commerce to receive these diamonds in the Minister's name, and before permitting them to reach the ultimate consignees, to exact a satisfactory guarantee to the effect that such goods would not be used in any way that would assist the enemy.

A system of guarantees was, therefore, put into force for the period of the war, and the import of industrial diamonds into Canada was minutely supervised by this department. The value of such diamonds imported under guarantees was at least \$250,000.

#### (9) *Toy Exhibition.*

The Department of Trade and Commerce, having been informed by leading department stores and wholesale houses that great difficulty was being experienced in getting toys to replace those of German manufacture, which had been excluded from Canada, as a result of the war, it was decided to hold an exhibition of toys, and a conference, with a view to encouraging toy manufacture in this country. Samples of German toys were secured to show Cana-



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dian manufacturers what was formerly imported that might be made in Canada, and arrangements were also made for a display at the same time of American toys and Japanese toys, to show what manufacturers in the United States and Japan were doing.

When the fair opened on March 28, 1916, there were forty-nine Canadian exhibitors, with a most varied assortment of toys of Canadian manufacture. Including the German, American, and Japanese toys, it is estimated that there were about 20,000 toys on exhibition, which occupied the whole of the eighth floor of the Royal Bank Building at Toronto.

The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto were so favourably impressed with the Canadian Toy Fair, that they asked the department to arrange for a repetition of it at the Canadian National Exhibition, opening in Toronto on August 26, 1916. The Toy Association responded heartily to the invitation extended to them by the Government, and the second Canadian Toy Fair was as great a success as the first had been.

*(10) Canadian Wool Commission.*

In the spring of 1917 the Governments of Australia and New Zealand placed an embargo on shipments of wool to Canada. They agreed, however, to send forward orders that were confirmed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Minister consulted the woollen manufacturers and wool dealers of Canada through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and at a meeting held in Ottawa on April 18, 1917, a committee was nominated by the meeting to act as an advisory board to the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the importation and distribution of Australian and New Zealand wools. This board received the approval of the Minister, who appointed them to act as a wool commission.

In regard to price, Canada was placed upon the Civil List basis of Great Britain, less 2½d. per pound, which was to compensate for the freight charges to Great Britain. The Civil List was the price fixed by the British Government for wools to the civil trade of Great Britain.

The commission notified the manufacturing trade of Canada, and collected information as to the requirements and capacity of the mills. A great deal of attention was given to see that the wants of the smaller manufacturers were protected, and for this purpose, allotments were made to wool dealers.

The Department of Trade and Commerce requested the Wool Commission to take charge of the importation of wool tops, and the commission was able to have all old contracts with British firms completed. If these contracts had not been secured, there would have been a scarcity of knitting yarn in Canada. The commission afterwards undertook the allocation and distribution of all wool tops that are used in Canada.

All the wool coming from Australia and New Zealand was shipped to Canada to the order of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. On arrival here, it was taken into stock at Toronto, and distributed to the various mills, according to their orders and requirements.

The agents of the Wool Commission in Australia and New Zealand were the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Melbourne and Auckland, who are officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and all orders passed through these Trade Commissioners to the Australasian Wool Committees.

A bank letter of credit was established by each Canadian applicant for wool to the order of the Department of Trade and Commerce, covering the value of his allotment. Upon receipt of bills of lading and invoices of each shipment, drafts were made against these letters of credit, and the bills of lading were endorsed by the Department of Trade and Commerce to the consignee, and the proceeds of these drafts deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.,



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of New York, to the credit of the British Treasury, at the rate of \$4.77 per Sterling pound.

The Wool Commission also made arrangements along similar lines to purchase a certain quantity of tops and noils from Great Britain.

(11) *British Priority Assistance.*

On December 7, 1916, a meeting of representatives of the British Overseas Dominions, together with Departments of the British Government, was held in London, with a view to making arrangements for the supply to the various British dominions of urgently necessary articles and materials, which they required, from time to time, from the United Kingdom for war work or essential industries.

Arrangements were made whereby such articles which were already under the control of the British Ministry of Munitions should be released to the various British dominions upon the certificate of local priority authorities, which were shortly afterwards set up in the dominions.

Sir George Foster was asked to name a local priority authority for Canada, and informed the British Government that the Department of Trade and Commerce would undertake the work. This was approved of by the British Government, and the necessary instructions and arrangements were issued and made forthwith.

The first application for priority assistance was endorsed by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce on March 5, 1917, and up to the time when this work was taken over from the department by the newly established Canadian War Trade Board, in 1918, a total number of 1,963 applications were endorsed by this department.

There was a particular shortage of some articles, among which may be mentioned the following:—

(a) *Wire Rope.*—As far back as December, 1916, this department had been supporting applications for wire rope from British Columbia logging and mining firms, at the request of the British Government, through the Canadian High Commissioner in London. When in March, 1917, priority applications became necessary for wire rope, such a quantity of applications began to come in that, in view of the shortage of this material in Great Britain, it was found necessary to form a committee to carefully examine every application from British Columbia. At the request of this department a meeting was called by the Vancouver Board of Trade, at which about forty dealers and users of wire rope were present. This meeting appointed an advisory council of three persons, and all dealers were notified that thereafter no applications for wire rope would be endorsed by this department until they had first been approved of by the committee.

Later on reports were made to us by certain interests that it was advisable to have a similar committee in Victoria, and at a meeting of dealers and users held in the Board of Trade offices there, a Victoria committee was appointed. The latter committee, however, had very little to do, having only endorsed eight applications as compared with 183 applications endorsed by the Vancouver committee.

On January 5, 1918, an Order in Council was passed, authorizing the Department of Trade and Commerce to commandeer any stocks of wire rope in Canada, and to appropriate any shipments arriving in Canada thereafter, and to divert such shipments to anyone at the discretion of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The department was able to secure for the two wire-rope manufacturing companies in Canada a regular monthly allowance of wire from the United Kingdom, for the purpose of making the higher grades of wire rope.



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(b) *Linen Thread and Yarns*.—In 1917 there was a great shortage of these materials, and, in short, of linen in every form, owing to the large demand for linen from aeroplane manufacturers. The British authorities consequently notified this department that they would only permit the export of two-thirds of the exports made in 1916, and then only for war work.

A meeting of those interested in this trade was called, and held in this department, and as a result of the meeting an advisory committee was appointed. All applications for linen or flax in any form were required to be sent to this committee first, before being endorsed by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

(c) *Ferro Manganese*.—The department had considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies of this material for Canadian steel makers. We availed ourselves of the knowledge and assistance of the technical officers of the Imperial Munitions Board, who rendered considerable assistance in obtaining supplies of ferro manganese, both from Great Britain and the United States.

(d) *Anchor and Chains*.—Owing to the large amount of shipping being built throughout the world, a shortage of anchors and chains commenced to be felt about the end of 1917. After that time, applications for these articles, which had heretofore been sent to the Ministry of Munitions, were endorsed by this department, and sent to the British Admiralty, in whose hands the whole matter of the supply of anchors and chains had to be left, leaving them to use their discretion as to what vessels could be supplied, and what vessels had to either go without, or wait for some time.

(e) *Bicycle Accessories*.—A considerable shortage existed in these accessories in 1917, and during that year the British Ministry of Munitions appointed a special committee to consider the question. The committee made certain recommendations, which were afterwards carried out, the chief of which were that bicycle parts and accessories were only permitted to be exported for repair purposes, and even then, only a certain percentage of each order was permitted to be filled.

(f) *Cable and Telegraph Charges*.—The department incurred, of course, very heavy telegraph bills in connection with all this priority work. Wherever possible, we charged the firms on whose behalf the messages were sent with the cost thereof, and in that way the Government was saved a considerable amount of expense.

(g) *Hides from New Zealand and Australia*.—In the spring of 1916, the New Zealand and Australian Governments placed an embargo on the export of hides, on account of the shortage of leather for military purposes.

Arrangements were made by the Department of Trade and Commerce to have all shipments of hides consigned to the Department, which released them to Canadian dealers upon receiving a sworn declaration that such hides were required for consumption in Canada in the manufacture of goods required for military and domestic use, and that in no case would any hides covered by the declaration, or the product thereof, be exported except to Great Britain, or by permission of the Dominion Government.

(12) *Tallow from New Zealand*.

In July, 1917, the New Zealand Government requested this department, through our Trade Commissioner in Auckland, to ascertain what quantity of tallow, other than oleomargarine and mutton stock, was likely to be required for military purposes to the end of 1917. The Department of Trade and Commerce made the necessary inquiries, with the assistance of the Imperial



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Munitions Board, and it was arranged that the Minister of Customs at Wellington, New Zealand, should submit all applications for the export of tallow to Canada to our Trade Commissioner in Auckland, for his approval, before authorization. Arrangements were to be made by the Canadian importer that the glycerine content of the tallow should be furnished to the Imperial Munitions Board for use in the manufacture of explosives.

*(13) Exhibition in Canada of German and Austrian Samples.*

At the end of 1915, the British Board of Trade arranged for an exhibition in London and the principal cities in the United Kingdom of some 8,000 articles of German and Austrian Manufacture, each article being tagged, giving the selling price, and the countries in which Germany and Austria found their principal markets. It was suggested by our Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow that it would be most valuable to Canadian manufacturers if this exhibit could be taken to Canada, and shown in some of the principal Canadian cities.

Arrangements were accordingly made by the Department of Trade and Commerce with the British Board of Trade, for a Canadian tour of these samples. Some of them duly arrived in Canada in September, 1916, accompanied by several officials of the British Board of Trade.

The samples were shown in Montreal and Toronto, and manufacturers who desired to have them examined by their expert workmen were able to secure tickets of admission on application to this department. Special rates were arranged on railways by which manufacturers interested were enabled to travel to the point of exhibition at single fare, plus 25 cents. These exhibitions were a great success, and no doubt now that the war is over their effects will begin to be felt.

*(14) Export of Military Equipment to the United States.*

In May, 1917, the United States desired to purchase, from Canadian manufacturers, a large quantity of uniforms and other equipment for the use of the United States Army and Navy, and it was arranged that the export of these articles should be controlled by this department, with a view to seeing that no such equipment was exported except for the definite purpose of supplying the military needs of the United States. Many thousands of blankets, boots, leggings, and uniforms, haversacks, gloves, and other supplies were shipped to the United States, under the supervision of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which acted in such cases with the co-operation of the Canadian War Purchasing Commission, with a view to seeing that the needs of the Canadian Army were first supplied.

*(15) United States Export Licenses, Priority Certificates, and Railway Priority Assistance.*

In October, 1917, the United States Government announced that the export of all the most important articles and commodities which could be used for war purposes would be restricted, and only permitted under license. The Priorities Committee at Washington therefore requested the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce to meet them, and consult with them in regard to the most effective manner of arranging for the issue of the export licenses for goods urgently required in Canada from the United States for war or other important purposes. Canada was, of course, strongly interested in the question, as she was, at that time, dependent almost entirely upon the United States for some of her most important supplies, notably: steel plates, pig iron, ferro manganese, boiler tubes, and such like articles.



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Arrangements were made with the War Trade Board of the United States whereby Canadian manufacturers desiring to import American goods made application for assistance in obtaining an export license to this department. On evidence being produced of the urgent need of the articles required, this department endorsed the application for export license, and sent it to Washington, and, on receipt of the endorsed application from the United States War Trade Board, issued the necessary license.

A little later on, the Priorities Committee at Washington put into effect in many of the largest manufacturing establishments in the United States, a system of priority of manufacture under which goods required for war or other most important purposes were allowed to be manufactured, before goods required for less important purposes. Priority certificates were issued by the Priorities Committee upon the recommendation of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The British Embassy at Washington rendered valuable assistance both as regards priority certificates and export licenses by detaching a member of their staff, and assigning to him the sole duty of co-operating with the Department of Trade and Commerce, and following up any applications in regard to which difficulties arose.

Later on, when the United States railroads began to be congested, the Railroad Administration found it necessary to place embargoes on large quantities of goods which were not required for war work. In such cases the Department of Trade and Commerce was able to get the embargo lifted, where the goods were urgently needed by Canadian firms for war work. In such cases we received the valuable assistance of the British Embassy in Washington.

A careful record was kept in this department of every application for export license or priority certificates so that we could at all times tell what goods were being received by each importer.

On the establishment of the Canadian War Trade Board, early in 1918, all the above mentioned work was transferred to it.

## ECONOMIC COMMISSION TO SIBERIA.

Upon the receipt of notification from the British Government that in connection with the despatch of allied troops to Eastern Siberia His Majesty's Government had undertaken, in concert with the other Allied Governments concerned, to arrange for a supply of goods to relieve the necessities of the Siberian population, a Canadian Economic Commission was sent to Siberia, under authority of Orders in Council passed on the 21st and 23rd of October, 1918.

The commission consisted of Mr. C. F. Just, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in Russia, Mr. L. D. Wilgress Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok, Col. J. S. Dennis, Liaison Officer of the Canadian Siberian Expedition, Mr. Ross Owen, Transportation Officer in Russia of the C.P.R., and Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, of Montreal.

Conditions in Siberia were constantly changing and considerable difficulties were experienced in the beginning, but it was subsequently arranged by Order in Council of the 20th February, 1919, that the Canadian Government should co-operate with the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, which company was established and financially backed by the British Government, it being considered desirable that a strong company should undertake the sale and distribution of goods to bridge over the period of unsettled conditions.

The Siberian Supply Company was established for the purpose of selling goods exported from the United Kingdom, such company purchasing the goods there, paying the transport charges thereon and selling them in Siberia. Arrangements were therefore made with this company to act for the Canadian



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Government in the sale and distribution of Canadian goods, the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa being authorized to purchase and transport the goods to Siberia, consigning them to the Siberian Supply Company, Limited. Mr. L. D. Wilgress, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Vladivostok, who is also a member of the Economic Commission was authorized to supervise the operations of the Siberian Supply Company in so far as Canadian supplies were involved. For this purpose an initial credit of \$1,000,000 was issued in favour of the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa.

The commission referred to, however, in view of the increasing congestion at Vladivostok, difficulties of railway transport and exchange, decided that it was best that they should return to Canada, leaving the matter of Canadian trade for the time being in the hands of Mr. Wilgress and the Siberian Supply Company.

#### TRADE MISSIONS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Upon the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, an Order in Council was passed on the 7th of November, 1918, establishing a Canadian Trade Mission in London.

The chairman of this mission was empowered to represent the Canadian Government and its various departments and other administrative branches, in negotiations in London, and affairs of an especial economic character, and was also given power to communicate with the Government of the United Kingdom or its departments or other administrative branches, and also with Allied Missions operating in London or elsewhere in Europe, etc. Mr. Lloyd Harris was subsequently appointed Chairman by Order in Council of November 8, 1918.

By a subsequent Order in Council of the 6th December, 1918, on the recommendation of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, which committee had under consideration the matter of post-war trade, a Canadian Trade Commission was established at Ottawa, Sir Charles Gordon, of Montreal, being appointed chairman; and by an Order in Council of the 10th December Mr. C. B. McNaught, of Toronto, and Mr. Henry B. Thomson, of Victoria, B.C., were added to the commission.

This commission was authorized to operate in co-operation with the Canadian Mission in London or any other agency of the Government of Canada, with the view of promoting Canadian trade, industry and production, and securing the most effective unity of action by such efforts. The commission was empowered to act in the purchase of Canadian productions to be made on behalf of any other Government or Governmental agency, and in the distribution among Canadian producers of any contracts or orders for Canadian productions secured from official sources abroad.

#### READJUSTMENT OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the readjustment of Federal Departments which took effect on the recommendation of the Committee on Rearrangements and Transfers of Duties in the Public Service, various important branches of the government service were transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

By an Order in Council of the 3rd of June, 1918, the administration of the Trade Mark and Design Act and the Timber Marking Act was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Trade and Commerce, together with the officials engaged in the administration of the said Acts, and on the 17th of June, a further Order in Council was passed, transferring to the Department of Trade and Commerce, from the same department, the administration of the law in regard to Patents and Copyrights, together with all the



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officials engaged in the administration thereof. The Deputy Minister of that department, who also occupied the position of Deputy Commissioner of Patents, was also transferred under the title of "Solicitor of Patents and Copyrights", retaining his status as Deputy Minister, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, *ipso facto*, becoming the Commissioner of Patents and the undersigned the Deputy Commissioner of Patents.

A further Order in Council was passed on the 3rd of June, 1918, by which the administration of the Gas Inspection Act, the Electric Light Inspection Act, the Weights and Measures Inspection Act, the Adulteration Act, the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, the Fertilizers Act, the Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act, and the Inspection of Water Meters Act, which had been administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, were transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, together with the officials then charged with the administration thereof, such transfer dating from the 1st day of September, 1918.

## THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The outstanding event of the past year, statistically, was the enactment in May, 1918, of the Act "respecting the Dominion Bureau of Statistics" (to be cited as the "Statistics Act"), which established the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and inaugurated a new policy and organization for the official statistics of Canada. The Act represents the culmination of plans which had been under consideration by the Government for some time. In brief, it provides, with the regulations thereunder, for the centralization of all purely statistical work of the Government, the bureau being also charged with the duty of collaborating in the collection and compilation of departmental statistics.

The bureau, it will be understood, is an outgrowth of the Census and Statistics Office, and no interruption in general policy is indicated by the passage of the Statistics Act, but rather a crystallization and ratification of plans under consideration since 1915, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Statistical Commission, 1912.

Under the terms of the Statistics Act, an Annual Report will in future be made by the Dominion Statistician, as the officer charged with the supervision and control of the bureau. The first report of this kind outlining the policy and organization of the bureau as completed to date is being issued separately, and reference may be made thereto for information in detail as to the nature and scope of the work.

The main features of that work during the past year may be briefly summarized as follows: Under Order in Council, dated October 12, 1918, the Dominion Statistician was required to report on the statistics of the several departments, with a view to the conclusion of arrangements for their centralization and organization in accordance with terms of the Statistics Act, such report, when passed by Council, to constitute a final arrangement for the statistics in question. A considerable part of the work of the year was connected with the reorganization which this implies.

In addition, however, several important pieces of work were carried out not wholly associated with the above. The organization of annual agricultural statistics, by which a census of acreages and live stock is taken in the month of June, with provincial co-operation, was extended to include all nine provinces, having included only four provinces in 1917. The results are thought to constitute a marked advance upon previous statistical arrangements for dealing with the primary industry of the country. For the inauguration of a system of Vital Statistics, a conference between Dominion and Provincial officials, which was also attended by representatives from the Dominion Insurance and Immigration Departments, the Actuarial Society of America, the Canadian Medical



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Association, and the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and other bodies, was held in June, 1918, and drew up a general plan of Dominion and Provincial co-operation, involving the enactment by the provinces of uniform and standard legislation and the establishment of a central clearing-house in the Dominion Bureau. The statistics of imports and exports now issued by the bureau were reorganized during the year in collaboration with the Customs Department, the dual series of reports which previously existed being abolished, and a complete reorganization of the trade classification carried out.

The divisions of the bureau dealing with the Census of Industry and with Internal Trade Statistics were further enlarged, and a beginning made in a systematic treatment of the statistics of public finance. The 1917-18 volume of the Year Book was brought out as a "Jubilee" number, prefaced with a special monograph on the Progress of Canada since Confederation. Another feature of the year was the carrying out in the Population Division of the bureau of the statistical work connected with the Canada Registration Board, the services of the Population Division of the bureau being placed at the disposal of the board for the organization, compilation and tabulation of the work.

With the definite adoption by the Government of a policy of statistical centralization, and the completion of the organization necessary to give effect to that policy, an era of improved statistics in Canada may be expected with confidence. For the Dominion entering upon the era of peace and reconstruction, one of the most important requirements is full and accurate knowledge of her resources and their potentialities for production and trade. This, it is expected, will be supplied by the enlarged and reorganized policy which is typified by the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The correspondence of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, which is in charge of Mr. Watson Griffin, steadily increases from year to year. During the greater part of the year 1918 shipping conditions were so unfavourable to individual export trade that the inquiries for Canadian products sent by the Canadian Trade Commissioners and published in the Weekly Bulletin brought forth few offers from Canadian manufacturers. Manufacturers and export merchants found that if they received offers for war supplies for the Allied Governments ship space would surely be provided and payment would be prompt. On the other hand, if they accepted orders from business firms overseas there was no certainty that ship space would be available and in a number of cases when goods were manufactured to fill orders received from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the British West Indies, delivery of the goods was delayed for months owing to lack of shipping facilities. Under such conditions the manufacturers naturally gave a preference to war orders, but nevertheless a number of important orders from private firms were accepted, and the total amount of such business was large.

On the other hand, many manufacturers were interested in getting information about prospects for export trade after the war, and the Trade Commissioners were kept busy making special investigations for Canadian manufacturers. Since the signing of the armistice there has been an extraordinary increase in the correspondence of the Commercial Intelligence Branch. Manufacturers who were formerly indifferent are showing great interest in export trade. Many manufacturers have submitted series of questions to the Commercial Intelligence Branch to be forwarded to the Trade Commissioners for answer.

The Canadian Trade Commissioners in South Africa and Australia pay a great deal of attention to the requirements of various government departments and municipalities. The Commercial Intelligence Branch keeps Canadian



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manufacturers informed about them and as a result a number of large orders have been secured during the past year.

Manufacturers and financial men are taking great interest in the Weekly Bulletin which is being carefully read by business men. They watch the Trade Inquiries, read the reports of Trade Commissioners, and frequently write for further information. Many requests come for lists of importers in various countries where Canada has Trade Commissioners.

The short Trade Inquiries published in the Weekly Bulletin are often accompanied by specifications which cannot be published but are sent in private letters to those asking for information. There are also long reports on the financial standing of many of the overseas firms making inquiry for Canadian products.

As an evidence of the great interest taken in export trade since the signing of the armistice it may be noted that more requests have been received from manufacturers for addresses of Trade Inquiries during the first three months of the year 1919 than for the whole of the year 1918.

It is gratifying to find that the leading bankers of Canada are taking a great deal of interest in the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch. Many letters are received from bankers asking for information. These letters show that the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce is being widely read by the bankers of Canada and they are making use of the Commercial Intelligence Service to secure information regarding overseas markets. As the development of Canadian overseas trade depends largely upon satisfactory financial arrangements the interest the bankers are taking in export trade is a matter of national importance.

## COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS.

Canadian Trade Commissioners were instructed some time ago to purchase samples of articles in demand in various countries that Canada might supply. Quite a large collection of articles has already been secured and the Trade Commissioners have been instructed to continue making selections. These samples have been placed in the Exhibits and Publicity Building, corner of Kent and Wellington streets, Ottawa. From time to time samples are received with Trade Inquiries for Canadian products, and after the immediate purpose in connection with the Trade Inquiries has been served they are sent to the Exhibits and Publicity Building.

## LYONS FAIR.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, Italy, was instructed by the Minister to attend the Lyons Fair in the spring of 1918, and prepare a report. Conditions did not appear to favour Canadian participation in this fair during the war period, but as soon as the armistice was signed Mr. Clarke's report was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated among Canadian manufacturers. At the same time arrangements were made to secure a number of Lyons Fair booths which were offered to manufacturers on the following conditions:—

1. The Department of Trade and Commerce would pay for the booths and the ocean freight charges from St. John, N.B., to Lyons, France.

2. The Canadian manufacturers must pay the railway freight charges from their own factory to St. John, and must agree either to send their own representatives or employ a reliable export agency to represent them at the fair.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association was asked to co-operate with the Superintendent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in making the preliminary arrangements in Canada. The association accepted the responsibility



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of allotting the booths to Canadian manufacturers who made applications for them. Mr. Hughes, Montreal secretary of the Association, who was given special charge of the work of looking after the shipment of manufacturers' samples, afterward went to Lyons at the expense of the Department of Trade and Commerce to look after the interests of the manufacturers exhibiting there.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company placed the services of Mr. E. R. Bruce, exhibition expert of the company, at the disposal of the Department of Trade and Commerce and he took general charge of the arrangements for decorating the booths and placing the exhibits in position.

Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, was placed in general charge of the Canadian section of the fair. He had associated with him, Mr. Lang of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. R. R. A. Johnston of the Department of Mines, and Mr. Dalglish of the Department of Mines.

The following departments of the Government made exhibits: Department of Trade and Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of Mines, Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and Fisheries Department.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways made fine exhibits which were admired by thousands of visitors.

Fifty-six Canadian manufacturers sent exhibits. Thirty-five sent their own representatives to Lyons, while twenty-one were represented by export agencies.

The Canadian booths were all located in a public square near the business centre of Lyons. They attracted great attention, and it was generally agreed that the Canadian section was the most distinctive feature of the fair.

The orders taken by the Canadian exhibitors totalled millions of dollars but the rigid restrictions which the French government has imposed on imports greatly interfered with business.

An exhibition of Canadian moving-picture films in a hall not far from the Canadian section proved a great attraction.

#### EXHIBITS AND PUBLICITY BUREAU.

The work of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau, under the superintendence of Mr. B. E. Norrish, M.Sc., has made considerable progress during the year, particularly in the preparation and distribution of scenic and industrial motion pictures of Canada. The bureau is now equipped with an up-to-date film laboratory for the developing, printing, tinting or toning of motion-picture films, with a capacity of 20,000 feet of film per week.

The pictures prepared during the year consist of films on the following subjects:—

The Shipbuilding Industry of Canada.

The Aeroplane Industry.

The Salmon Fishing Industry on the Pacific Coast.

Mackerel Fishing on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

White Fish Culture and the Fish Hatchery on the Bay of Quinte.

The Forest Protection Service of the Dominion Forestry Branch in British Columbia.

The Maple Syrup Industry of Canada.

Work of the Military School O. S. & P., Toronto.

The Victory Loan.

Funeral of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Return of the Princess Pat's Regiment.

The Great National Parks of Canada—Banff, Yoho, and Jasper.

These films have been prepared, primarily, for foreign distribution through the Trade Commissioners' offices and the regular motion-picture circuits, for the



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purpose of advertising Canada abroad, and they are being circulated in the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and France. The department now has in circulation in foreign countries about 350,000 feet of film, which has been exhibited to date to approximately 30,000,000 people.

In addition to the foreign circulation, these films are being released on the regular theatre circuits in Canada. Copies have also been exhibited in all the large centres in Canada before Canadian Clubs, Rotary Clubs, and Boards of Trade by the official lecturer of the Bureau, Mr. D. W. Johnson. Motion-picture films, accompanied by a lecturer, have proved a most effective means of advertising Canada.

In addition to motion pictures, still photographs have been secured of practically all the motion picture views. These photographs are of excellent quality and have been valuable for illustration purposes in the daily papers and monthly magazines, and for lantern slide and transparency displays.

The bureau prepared for the fair held in Lyons, France, from March 1 to 15, 1919, an exhibit consisting of twenty-seven views, enlarged and converted into transparencies, size 11 by 14, together with 150 small transparencies, all of which were coloured. Copies of some of the motion-picture films, about 14,000 feet, were also prepared for exhibition at this fair in a theatre specially engaged for the purpose by Sir George Foster. These films are now being displayed in connection with the Canadian exhibit in Paris.

## PRELIMINARY TRADE OF CANADA.

The trade of Canada, according to preliminary returns, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, shows a decrease of \$378,492,397, when compared with similar trade in 1918, the decrease in imports amounting to \$46,078,415 and in exports to \$332,413,982. The decrease in the imports was chiefly due to decreased importation of articles for the Army and Navy, which decreased about \$80,000,000, while the decrease in the exports was principally accounted for by decreased exports of cartridges and wheat, cartridges showing a decrease of about \$141,000,000 and wheat a decrease of about \$270,000,000.

The following table gives a brief summary of the trade of Canada for the past three fiscal years:—

	Twelve months ending March		
	1917.	1918.	1919.
<i>Imports for Consumption.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	461,708,206	542,319,623	526,495,717
Free goods.....	383,622,697	420,202,224	389,947,715
Total imports, mdse.....	845,330,903	962,521,847	916,443,432
Duty collected.....	147,623,230	161,588,465	158,044,456
<i>Canadian Exports.</i>			
The mine.....	85,616,907	73,760,502	77,439,963
The fisheries.....	24,889,253	32,602,151	37,137,072
The forest.....	55,907,209	51,899,704	70,024,644
Animal produce.....	127,795,468	172,743,081	197,805,478
Agricultural products.....	373,413,701	567,713,584	269,819,833
Manufactures.....	477,399,676	636,602,516	549,284,268
Miscellaneous.....	6,353,554	4,706,250	6,102,548
Total exports, mdse.....	1,151,375,768	1,540,027,788	1,207,613,806



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FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES.

Since the transference of the Food and Drug laboratories which are in charge of Dr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst, to the Department of Trade and Commerce, on the 1st of September, 1918, the following prosecutions have been instituted for violations of the Adulteration Act:—

Bran.....	11
Camphor compound.....	1
Champagne.....	1
Coffee.....	6
Lard.....	4
Maple sugar.....	74
Maple syrup.....	14
Milk.....	35
Olive oil.....	3
Pepper.....	1
Total.....	150
The amount of fines paid totals.....	\$ 3,592 50
The amount of costs paid.....	830 70
Total.....	\$ 4,423 20
Revenue from fees paid for analytical work.....	1,257 65
Revenue from seizures.....	23 80
Total receipts.....	\$ 5,704 65

The following statement indicates the articles and number of samples analysed:—

Number of Bulletin.	Nature.	Number of Samples.
397	Sugar	179
398	Cheese.....	172
399	Marmalade ..	148
400	Honey	87
401	Liquor arsenicalis ..	91
402	Witch hazel ..	17
403	Allspice.....	188
404	Fertilizers	233
405	Unfermented grape juice.,	102
406	Condensed milk.....	120
407	Molasses ..	165
408	Medicated soaps ..	253
409	Maple syrup ..	150
410	Liquid proprietary medicines.....	208
411	Baking materials for arsenic.....	152
412	Bran	153
413	Egg substitutes ..	144
414	Lard and lard substitutes.....	191
415	Maple sugar ..	137
416	Coffee and coffee substitutes.....	187
417	Manufactured cattle food.....	109
418	Cocoa.....	79
419	Water Glass	71
420	Ice cream ..	64
421	Flour substitutes.....	268
422	Bran and shorts.....	165
423	Canned meat and fish.....	262
424	White paints.....	93
425	Mineral waters.	138
426	Cream of tartar.....	161
Total number of samples.....		4,487



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Ottawa Laboratories.

The main laboratories at Ottawa are situated at 317 Queen street. In addition to a large amount of work of an investigatory nature, the following work has been done at Ottawa, for various departments of the Government.

REPORTS ISSUED AS BULLETINS.

. OCCASIONAL SAMPLES ANALYZED AT OTTAWA.

	Number of Samples.		Number of Samples.
Acetic acid. ....	36	Liniment . . . . .	1
Ale. ....	2	Liquor . . . . .	23
Alcohol. ....	3	Liquor arsenicalis. . . . .	2
Ammonia. ....	4	Lobsters. ....	13
Aspirin . . . . .	3	Lye . . . . .	1
Baking powder. ....	8	Maple products . . . . .	5
Barley flour. . . . .	1	Maple sugar. . . . .	36
Bay rum . . . . .	1	Maple syrup . . . . .	10
Beans. ....	103	Medicated wine. ....	10
Beer. ....	29	Milk. ....	55
Benzol . . . . .	6	Modified soda. . . . .	2
Blacking . . . . .	6	Mustard. . . . .	1
Bran. . . . .	1	Nerviline . . . . .	1
Bread. . . . .	3	Nux vomica. ....	1
Butter. ....	63	Oil. ....	6
Cake . . . . .	1	Oleomargarine. ....	1
Camphor . . . . .	1	Olive oil . . . . .	6
Carbolic acid . . . . .	1	Paint . . . . .	8
Cattle feed. . . . .	17	Patent medicine . . . . .	1
Cedar oil . . . . .	1	Pepper . . . . .	7
Champagne . . . . .	2	Phosphates . . . . .	4
Cheese. . . . .	15	Potato starch. ....	1
Cider. ....	1	Poultry meat . . . . .	1
Cloves. ....	1	Preservative . . . . .	1
Cod liver oil. ....	3	Raisins . . . . .	2
Cocoa . . . . .	6	Roseoline. . . . .	1
Cocaine . . . . .	1	Rubber rings . . . . .	3
Coffee. ....	2	Sausages. ....	1
Cough drops. . . . .	1	Sa van. . . . .	1
Cream . . . . .	1	Seidlitz powder . . . . .	1
Cream of tartar . . . . .	2	Shellac. . . . .	1
Currants. ....	1	Shorts . . . . .	1
Disinfectants. . . . .	4	Silver proteinate. ....	2
Dubbin . . . . .	1	Silver nucleinate . . . . .	1
Eastons syrup. . . . .	2	Solutions . . . . .	4
Ether. . . . .	2	Spirits . . . . .	71
Evaporated milk. . . . .	2	Soap . . . . .	18
Fertilizers . . . . .	25	Sugar. . . . .	4
Flavouring extracts. . . . .	6	Syrup. ....	1
Floor polish . . . . .	4	Tablets . . . . .	3
Floor wax . . . . .	13	Tincture . . . . .	1
Flour . . . . .	4	Terpo dionin . . . . .	1
Formalin. . . . .	2	Unquenum sulphuris. ....	1
Fruitatives. . . . .	1	Vaseline. . . . .	1
Fusel oil . . . . .	8	Vinegar . . . . .	1
Gasolene. . . . .	1	Water . . . . .	10
Gasoline economisers . . . . .	2	Whale meat . . . . .	1
Ginger . . . . .	1	White lead . . . . .	1
Ginger ale. . . . .	3	Wine . . . . .	3
Ground glass. ....	1		
Herpicide. . . . .	1	Total. ....	754
Honey. ....	3		
Ice-cream. . . . .	3	Vinegar tested for excise. ....	93
Infants' food. ....	1	Supplied to excise:—	
Insecticide . . . . .	2	Normal soda solutions . . . . .	55
Jam. . . . .	2	Normal acid. . . . .	2
Jelly . . . . .	1	Phenolphthalein . . . . .	10
Koaline . . . . .	1		



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Standards for baking powder, as authorized by Order in Council of 8th March, 1918 (G 1298), were amended by Order in Council of 17th August, 1918 (G 1313).

By Order in Council of 27th December, 1918, twenty-five districts were defined for purposes of inspection under the Adulteration Act, and the inspectoral service was reorganized with a view to greater efficiency. Special attention has been given to making the public aware of our organization for its protection, and to simplifying as much as possible the operation of the Act.

Halifax Sub-Laboratory.

This is situated at 48-50 Bedford Row; and is in charge of Mr. C. C. Forward, with one assistant analyst. The analyst in charge reports the following work done at Halifax during the year:—

Number Samples received.	Number Samples reported.	Description.	Date of report.
	28	Condensed milk.....	May 9, 1918
	20	Unfermented grape juice.....	" 6 "
	28	Proprietary and patent medicines.....	June 27 "
	31	Medicated soaps.....	" 22 "
	37	Bran.....	July 11 "
	11	Phosphates, baking powders, etc. ....	" 2 "
84	84	Fertilizers.....	June 6 "
9	9	Cream of tartar.....	July 2 "
19	19	Egg powders and substitutes.....	Aug. 3 "
42	42	Registered stock feeds.....	" 3 "
8	8	Water glass.....	Sept. 18 "
50	50	Coffee, compounds and substitutes.....	Oct. 3 "
18	18	Bran and shorts.....	" 4 "
23	23	Canned meat and fish.....	Nov. 9 "
15	15	Ice-cream ..	Dec. 13 "
43	43	Flours, corn, rye, buckwheat.....	" 20 "
16	16	Mineral waters.....	Feb. 3, 1919
24	24	Paint materials, linseed oil.....	" 4 "
13	13	Paint materials, turpentine.....	" 5 "
23	23	Cream of tartar.....	" 26 "
13	13	Lime-juice.....	March 18 "
13	13	Maple sugar and syrup.....	" 7 "
12		Chop feed ..	
35		Cloves, whole and ground.....	
460	568		
34	34	Malt liquors for export.	
1	1	Asiatic beans for import.	
95	95	Special samples, as follows:—	
		71 Alcohol tests in beer, etc.	
		6 Butter for Department of Agriculture.	
		5 Fertilizer materials.	
		4 Wood-pulp.	
		3 Vanilla extract.	
		2 Water.	
		1 Evaporated milk for Department of Militia and Defence.	
		1 Quicklime for Department of Militia and Defence.	
		1 Whisky (poison?) for Department of Naval Service.	
		1 Jam.	
590	698		

Total number of samples received.....	590
Number received before March 31, 1918.....	155
Total number of samples reported.....	698
Work on hand March 31, 1919, not yet reported.....	47
Fees collected for analysis of above-mentioned special samples and sent to department.	\$203 00
Soda solution sent out to St. John, N.B.....	1 winchester.



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*Winnipeg Sub-Laboratory.*

Mr. E. L. C. Forster, M.A., is in charge, with one technical assistant. The following work was done at this sub-laboratory during the year:—

Fertilizers.....	44
Condensed milk.....	36
Cocoa.....	10
Egg substitutes.....	15
Stock feeds.....	5
Bran and shorts.....	43
Coffee and coffee substitutes.....	37
Sterilized milk.....	8
Water glass.....	22
Canned meats and fish.....	74
Ice-cream.....	9
Cereal flours.....	50
Linseed oil.....	22
Turpentine.....	22
Peppers (special).....	2
Mineral waters.....	15
Cream of tartar.....	23
Chop feed.....	11
Cloves—Whole and ground.....	36
Lime-juice.....	10
Spirits of nitrous ether.....	20
Seidlitz powders.....	20
Inspector's samples.....	534

## OCCASIONAL SAMPLES.

Samples for alcohol determinations—	
Beer.....	56
Wine.....	25
Cider and soft drinks.....	4
Liquors.....	33
Samples from Inland Revenue Inspectors.....	9
Samples from shipments in customs bond—	
Beans.....	20
Evaporated apples.....	1
Samples submitted by the Department of Agriculture—	
Butter.....	14
Oleomargarine.....	2
Milk.....	3
Cream.....	1
Lemon extract.....	1
Cream of tartar.....	1
Feeding stuffs.....	7
Vanilla extract.....	1
Epsom salts.....	1
Inspector's samples.....	179
Inspector's samples.....	534
Total samples.....	713

The following Excise solutions were furnished:—

Normal soda solution.....	20 winchesters.
Phenolphthalein solution.....	1 8-oz. bottle.

During some work on testing methods for detection of thickeners in milk, cream, and ice-cream, a new method for the accurate detection and estimation of gelatine in these products was devised.



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Vancouver Sub-Laboratory.

This is situated at 326 Howe street, and is in charge of Mr. J. A. Dawson, M.A., with one technical assistant. The following work is reported from Vancouver:—

Date reported.	Description.	W. H. Hill.	J. A. Dawson.	Total.
1918.				
May 14	Grape juice.....		9	9
" 22	Baking powder ..	7		7
June 8	Bran.....	14		14
" 11	Cattle feed.....	3		3
July 2	Egg substitutes and powders ..	4		4
" 29	Coffee and substitutes.....	8		8
Aug. 17	Canned meats and fish.....	10		10
Oct. 3	Lard and substitutes.....	40	151	191
" 31	Sterilized milk.....	4		4
" 31	Water glass.....		3	3
Nov. 7	Bran and shorts.....		4	4
" 20	Ice-cream.....	9		9
Dec. 6	Flour substitutes.....		31	31
" 12	Paint vehicles.....	47		47
1919.				
Jan. 10	Mineral waters..		20	20
" 18	Cloves.....	36		36
" 24	Cream of tartar ..	20		20
Feb. 7	Lime-juice ..		8	8
" 12	Chop feed.....	24		24
March 22	Flour.....	9		9
	Totals.	235	226	461
	Special samples	81	527	608
	Totals.	316	753	1,069

SPECIAL SAMPLES.

Apples, evaporated.....	17
Beans, Burma.....	5
Beans, other than Burma	563
Beer	11
Epsom salts.....	1
Milk, evaporated.....	3
Paint.....	1
Pastry and cream.....	2
Port, Standard Invalid...	1
Sugar, maple.....	1
Vinegar	2
Wine, medicated.....	1
Total	608

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION.

During the progress of the war the inspection work of these services, which is in charge of Mr. Ormond Higman, M. inst. E. E., C.E., etc., Chief Engineer of Gas and Electricity, decreased very materially, due mainly to the difficulty experienced by the Electric and Gas Companies in procuring the necessary help to handle the meters. Since hostilities ceased and help became available there has been a very decided increase in the number of meters presented for verification.



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The number of meters tested during the fiscal year 1918-19 is as follows:—

Electricity meters.....	140,336
Gas meters.....	73,324
Total.....	213,660

These figures, compared with the previous year, show a decrease in gas meters tested of 1,842 and an increase in electricity meters of 12,943.

The revenue collected from these services for the fiscal year just closed is as follows;—

Electricity inspection.....	87,421 25
Gas inspection.....	55,701 45
Total.....	\$143,122 70

Compared with the fiscal year 1917-18 these figures show an increase of \$7,900.90 for electricity and a decrease of \$617.60 for gas.

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1918-19 for the combined services amounts to \$102,855.58 being a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$8,639.96.

While the above figures show an apparent surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$40,267.12 on the year's operations, it should not be overlooked that the salaries of laboratory and administrative officers are at present paid out of the Civil Government vote and do not appear under the head of service expenditures.

Taking into account the fact that increases in salaries have been granted to the somewhat underpaid staff of inspectors and their assistants and the further fact that some expenditures will of necessity have to be made on maintenance of equipment, which have been largely withheld during the war, it is estimated that the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1920, will about balance.

The standardizing laboratories at Ottawa and Vancouver have continued the work of periodically checking the secondary or inspectional standards thus ensuring accuracy in the work of our inspectors. In addition to this the Ottawa laboratory, in spite of 50 per cent of its staff being overseas, has conducted a large number of electrical tests for the War Purchasing Board, the Wireless Branch of the Marine Department and the Department of Public Works. The equipment of the Electric and Gas Standards laboratory at Winnipeg is now proceeding, and it is expected to be ready for work during the ensuing summer.

The checking of our primary electrical standards with the Bureau of Standards primaries at Washington should receive attention at an early date. Such international checking is most desirable in order that accuracy be maintained.

## WEIGHT AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures Inspection, which is in charge of Mr. E. O. Way, Chief Inspector, is a Federal Service with an extensive outside personnel covering the whole Dominion. Inasmuch as the inspection of weights, measures, and weighing machines is complementary to grain inspection, and particularly to the Inspection and Sales Act, its attachment to this department is most expedient as weights and measures inspectors are able to extend to the public all over the Dominion the protection provided by the Inspection and Sales Act without additional cost. A considerable amount of good work in this direction has already been done within the past two months, and augurs well for the protection of the public against Short Weight in the future.

The service, however, is not self-sustaining, but in this respect is no different from similar services in other countries. The amount of travelling from town



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to town and scale to scale in the Dominion is very great, and with the freight and transport of heavy testing equipment over long mileages precludes all possibility of financial advantage unless charges to scale owners were unduly increased. The deficit therefore may be justly accepted as the public's contribution to this protective service.

The revenue and expenditure for the current fiscal year for the ten months ending January 31, are:—

Expenditures, including Salaries.....	\$190,330 35
Revenue collected.....	114,694 65

The actual operating expenses of the service, apart from salaries, for the above period is \$76,819.16, which it will be noted is more than collected under the tariff of fees.

The financial statement, together with statistics showing the complete activities of this service, will be issued in a separate report.

#### BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

During the crop year 1917-18 there was, as in the previous year, practically one buyer of wheat, namely, the Wheat Export Company, representing the Allied Governments, and the policy of fixed prices adopted in 1917 was continued during the present year, the fixed price in store at Fort William or Port Arthur being \$2.24½ per bushel, basis One Northern.

The crops in Western Canada, more particularly Alberta and western Saskatchewan, suffered severely from frost and wind and drought, to such an extent, in many parts, that the crops harvested were not sufficient to take care of local feed and seed requirements.

The total amount of all grains handled through country elevators in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba showed a decrease of approximately 38½ million bushels, as compared with the previous year.

As a result of these several conditions, the licenses issued during the year were nearly three hundred less than 1916-17, on account of country elevators not being opened and commission merchants and track buyers discontinuing operations.

On September 19, 1919, an Order in Council was passed giving the Board of Grain Commissioners authority to license grain dealers in the Eastern Inspection Division under similar conditions to those already applying in the Western Inspection Division. Under this authority over 500 licenses have been issued, the revenue from this source being in the neighborhood of \$2,700.

The cars inspected in the Western Division from September 1, 1918, to January 31, 1919, were as follows:—

Wheat.....	82,377 cars	Flax.....	1,655 cars
Oats.....	7,820 "	Rye.....	779 "
Barley.....	5,010 "		

Comparing these figures with the corresponding period for the previous year, increases will be noted in barley and rye, but considerable decreases in the other grains.

The total receipts at all elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur from September 1, 1918, to January 31, 1919, were as follows:—

Wheat.....	79,980,908 bush.	Flax.....	1,349,552 bush.
Oats.....	4,434,653 "	Rye.....	638,904 "
Barley.....	4,165,441 "		

The same remarks apply in regard to increases and decreases as those noted in connection with the number of cars inspected.



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## FUEL CONTROL.

During the past year the Fuel Controller's organization was further perfected, and the coal regulations were amended and amplified with a view to decentralization. The provinces were requested to appoint fuel administrators, whose powers and duties were prescribed under the said regulations. Municipalities were also asked to appoint local fuel commissioners who were charged with the responsibility of determining the needs of their respective communities and of controlling local distribution. The system proved very helpful and efficient and relieved the central organisations of a vast amount of detail work.

During the year, the Fuel Controller issued 1,301 licenses to importers of coal, and 5,843 dealers' licenses. The fees for the former amounted to \$55,803.40, which will be available as a credit charge against the expense of administration. The fees for dealers' licenses are collected by the provincial authorities under the regulations.

The Fuel Controller secured from the United States Fuel Administration an appropriation for Canada of 3,602,000 gross tons of anthracite coal and 17½ million tons of bituminous coal. The anthracite allotment is considerably below the previous year's domestic consumption, but owing to the cessation of hostilities, followed by decreased industrial coal requirements and the unprecedented mild winter, which very largely reduced domestic consumption, it is expected that Canada will experience no further coal shortage, particularly as all restrictions on coal exports from the United States have recently been definitely removed.

The office of the Fuel Controller was closed on the 31st of March, though for two or three months some of the duties of that officer will be continued to enable the Government to keep in touch with the coal situation.

## PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The following tables show the transactions of the Patent Office from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Application for patents.....	9,025
Patents and certificates granted—	
Patents.....	6,052
Certificates.....	2,022
Total.....	8,074
Caveats.....	349
Assignments of Patents.....	3,690
Notices under section 8.....	459

The total number of patents granted to Canadian inventors was 875 and were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Ontario.....	386
Quebec.....	172
British Columbia.....	70
Manitoba.....	66
Alberta.....	75
Saskatchewan.....	76
New Brunswick.....	9
Nova Scotia.....	21

Patents issued to residents of Canada, with the ratio of population to each patent granted:—

Provinces.	Patents.	One to Every.
Alberta.....	75	4,995
British Columbia.....	70	5,607
Saskatchewan.....	76	6,479
Ontario.....	386	6,537
Manitoba.....	66	6,903
Quebec.....	172	11,652
Nova Scotia.....	21	23,444
New Brunswick.....	9	39,099



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STATEMENT OF PATENT OFFICE FEES FOR YEAR 1918-19.

	Notices.	Patents.	Assignments.	Certified copies.	Caveats.	Sundries.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Totals	958 50	221,734 78	8,369 07	2,958 64	1,963 00	334 05	1,025 34	239,345 38
Refunds.....	40 00	3,180 55	115 60	124 51	48 00	301 55	4 14	3,814 35
Net Totals	918 50	220,554 23	8,253 47	2,834 13	1,917 00	32 50	1,021 20	235,531 03

Statement of the number of patents issued under the Patent Act, on which the fees are paid for periods of six, twelve, or eighteen years, at the option of the patentee; and of patents on which the certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents originally granted for periods of six and twelve years:—

Period for which fees were paid on first issue—		
6 years.....		6,027
12 “.....		4
18 “.....		12
Patents on which Certificates were attached after issue—		
6 years.....		1,924
12 “.....		68
Reissues—		
6 years.....		7
12 “.....		1
18 “.....		1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the transactions of the Patent Office from 1908 to 1919, inclusive.

Years.	Appli- cations for Patents.	Patents and Certificates Granted.			Caveats.	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees Received.
		Patents.	Cer- tificates.	Total.			
							\$ cts.
1908	7,406	6,774	744	7,518	317	2,900	178,482 40
1909.....	7,239	6,395	827	7,222	319	3,001	176,692 05
1910.....	7,789	7,223	1,010	8,233	448	3,147	194,571 54
1911.....	8,047	7,249	1,002	8,251	406	3,256	200,164 41
1912.....	8,293	7,399	1,113	8,512	348	3,725	207,762 77
1913.....	8,681	7,502	1,199	8,701	353	3,741	218,125 02
1914.....	8,359	7,918	1,323	9,241	354	3,432	215,001 71
1915.....	7,302	6,867	1,211	8,078	394	3,391	190,028 37
1916.....	7,793	6,812	1,419	8,231	419	3,311	202,630 40
1917.....	8,751	7,520	1,599	9,119	358	3,661	227,094 09
1918.....	8,681	7,233	1,847	9,080	364	3,425	228,278 57
1919.....	9,052	6,052*	2,022	8,074	349	3,690	239,345 38

\*A large number of applications for patents were withheld from issue under authority of section 11 of the Orders and Regulations made and established under the War Measures Act, 1914, and to meet the request of the British and United States Patent Offices, where the publication of the patent would be detrimental to public safety or defence, or might assist the enemy. Applications for patents presented by alien enemies were also withheld from issue.



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## NATIONALITY OF INVENTORS OUTSIDE OF CANADA.

United States of America.....	4,569
Great Britain and Ireland.....	314
*Germany.....	5
Australia.....	51
France.....	36
New Zealand.....	23
Sweden.....	59
Belgium.....	2
Italy.....	9
Switzerland.....	20
Denmark.....	16
Transvaal.....	2
Norway.....	24
Holland.....	9
Cuba.....	4
Japan.....	4
Brazil.....	2
Argentine Republic.....	6
Philippine Islands.....	1
Natal.....	1
Alaska.....	4
West Indies.....	2
Spain.....	1
Hawaii (U.S.A.).....	4
Dutch East India.....	3
India.....	1
Uruguay.....	1
Chili.....	3
Panama (Canal Zone).....	1
Total.....	5,177

\*All patents credited to Germany are those in which the inventors, while residents of Germany, were citizens of countries which were not at war with Great Britain or her Allies, or patents which had been assigned previous to August 4, 1914, to assignees who were not alien enemies.

The total number of reports issued by the examiners during the year was 10,578, and nine patents were surrendered and reissued.

Out of the total number of patents granted by this office during the year, there were 4,569 issued to inventors or assignees resident in the United States, being 75 per cent of the whole issue.

This branch of the department continues to receive the official reports of patents from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, The United States, Mexico, Portugal, Italy, France, and Japan in addition to other periodicals of a scientific nature in exchange for the Canadian Patent Office Record.

There were 2,166 patents brought under the conditions of the compulsory license clause, section 44 of the Patent Act.

The number of notices under section 8 of the Patent Act was 459.

On the 6th of March, 1919, a license was granted under the Orders and Regulations respecting patents of invention made under the War Measures Act, 1914, as follows:—

Number of Patent.	Name of registered owner.	Short title.	Name and address of licensees.
126,066	Paul Pridem	Magazine grinder.	J. M. Voith Company, Inc., Corporation of the state of New York, having its head office and principal place of business in the City of New York.



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COPYRIGHTS AND TRADE MARKS.

The work of the branch has increased steadily during the year, as shown by the amount of the fees received and the number of registrations made. A detailed statement is appended.

REGISTRATIONS.

I. Copyrights.....	1,291
Temporary Copyrights.....	50
Interim Copyrights.....	95
Renewals.....	
Assignments.....	36
II. Trade Marks.....	919
Renewals.....	89
Assignments.....	167
III. Industrial Designs.....	169
Renewals.....	33
Assignments.....	46
IV. Timber Marks.....	121
Assignments.....	8
Total Registrations.....	3,024

FEES RECEIVED.

	Trade Marks.	Copyrights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies
Total	\$13,900 89	\$1,631 63	\$1,415 00	\$216 00	\$477 70	\$331 75
Refunds	7,565 00	39 15	150 50		4 00	5 50
Net.....	\$36,335 89	\$1,592 48	\$1,234 50	\$216 00	\$473 70	\$326 25

Total Fees Gross.....	\$47,972 97
Refunds.....	7,794 15
Total Net.....	\$40,178 82

THE BOARD OF GRAIN SUPERVISORS FOR CANADA.

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada was appointed June, 1917, under the War Measures Act, 1914, to supervise Canadian grain during the war. It consists of an honorary body of twelve members, as follows; R. Magill, Chairman, W. R. Bawlf, J. C. Gage, W. A. Matheson, James Stewart, H. W. Wood, S. K. Rathwell, W. L. Best, L. H. Clarke, F. W. Riddell, J. P. Jones, Jos. Ainey.

Prices of the 1918 Wheat Crop.

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada fixed the price, per bushel, of the following grades of wheat, basis in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, public terminal elevators:—

From August 26, 1918, to August 31, 1919—

No. 1 Hard.....	\$2 24 1/2
No. 1 Manitoba Northern.....	2 24 1/2
No. 2 " ".....	2 21 1/2
No. 3 " ".....	2 17 1/2
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter.....	2 24 1/2
No. 2 " ".....	2 21 1/2
No. 3 " ".....	2 17 1/2
No. 4.....	2 11 1/2
No. 5.....	1 99 1/2
No. 6.....	1 90 1/2



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From August 26, 1918, to April 30, 1919—

No grade, Tough No. 1 Northern.....	\$2 18½
“ “ No. 2 “ .....	2 15½
“ “ No. 3 “ .....	2 09½

From September 26, 1918, to August 31, 1919—

Rejected, No. 1 Northern.....	\$2 14½
“ No. 2 “ .....	2 11½
“ No. 3 “ .....	2 06½
Smutty, No. 1 “ .....	2 15½
“ No. 2 “ .....	2 11½
“ No. 3 “ .....	2 08½

The following prices were fixed for British Columbia wheat, basis in store public terminal elevator, Vancouver:—

From August 22, 1918, to August 31, 1919—

No. 1.....	\$2 20
No. 2.....	2 17
No. 3.....	2 13

From September 26, 1918, to August 31, 1919—

Rejected No. 1.....	\$2 10
“ No. 2.....	2 07
“ No. 3.....	2 02
Smutty No. 1.....	2 11
“ No. 2.....	2 08
“ No. 3.....	2 04
No grade, Tough No. 1.....	2 14
“ “ No. 2.....	2 11
“ “ No. 3.....	2 05

The following prices were fixed for Ontario wheat, basis in store Montreal:—

From August 23, 1918, to June 30, 1919—

No. 1 grade.....	\$2 29
No. 2 “ .....	2 26
No. 3 “ .....	2 22

A premium of five cents (5c) per bushel for winter wheat.

The following prices were fixed for Quebec wheat, basis in store Montreal:—

From September 16, 1918, to June 30, 1919—

No. 1 grade.....	\$2 29
No. 2 “ .....	2 26
No. 3 “ .....	2 22

A premium of five cents (5c.) per bushel for Winter wheat.

*Embargoes*

Various embargoes were placed in the different provinces in the West to provide for sufficient supply of good seed grain and also to provide sufficient grain for local consumption other than seed, but at this date all embargoes have been lifted, as seed and mill requirements have been provided for.

*Carrying Charge Fund*

In order to provide finances to pay carrying charges for street wheat purchased by Line Elevator Companies and in order to stabilize the price of flour a charge of three cents per bushel is collected by the board on all wheat actually ground into flour by Canadian mills, and three cents per bushel on all wheat exported from Canada, from September 1, 1918, to August 31, 1919. Provision was made that as far as possible these charges should be paid before the wheat was permitted to be shipped. The above charge is a reduction of one cent per bushel from last year's assessment.

The rate per bushel paid to the Elevator Companies for carrying street wheat is one-fifteenth of one cent (1.15c) per bushel per day, excepting in areas embargoed by the board, when the rate is one-thirteenth of one cent (1.13c) per bushel per day.



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*Carrying Charges on Wheat for Mills.*

The following carrying charges are allowed by the Board to Mills, viz:—

In Eastern Canadian public or terminal elevators, including Detroit and Port Huron, one-fifteenth of one cent ( $1/15c$ ) per bushel per day: provided that if the public or terminal elevator in which the said wheat is stored is used as a flour-mill elevator, the carrying charges shall be paid only on wheat held in store by the flour mill, excepting such portion of the wheat as is ordinarily required by the mill for a fortnight's grinding.

In flour mill bins or mill elevator, excepting such portion of the wheat as is ordinarily required by the mill for a fortnight's grinding, one-twentieth of one cent ( $1/20c$ ) per bushel per day.

On wheat stored in winter storage boats at Eastern Bay ports one twenty-fifth of one cent ( $1/25c$ ) per bushel per day.

In public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur at the rate of one-fourteenth of one cent ( $1/14c$ ) per bushel per day provided that if the public or terminal elevator in which the said wheat is stored is used as a flour mill elevator, the carrying charges shall be paid only on wheat held in store and owned by the flour mill, excepting such portion of the wheat as is ordinarily required by the mill for a fortnight's grinding.

In interior government terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Vancouver at the rate of one-eighteenth of one cent ( $1/18c$ ) per bushel per day.

In flour mill bins or mill elevator, excepting such portion of the wheat as is ordinarily required by the mill for a fortnight's grinding, one-twentieth of one cent ( $1/20c$ ) per bushel per day.

*Administration of the Carrying Charges.*

The arrangements with the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association for the collection and disbursement respectively of the funds of the board have been continued. The board has an audit staff, whose duties are to conduct a continuous audit of the board's affairs.

*Handling of the 1918 Wheat Crop.*

Under the power vested in the Board by the Order in Council, P.C. 2153, dated 5th December, 1918, under direction of the Board, the Wheat Export Company, instead of taking delivery of wheat at the terminal elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur, accepted delivery of same at the sea board, in other words under the supervision of the board the grain trade purchased the wheat on its arrival at the head of the lakes and shipped same to the seaboard, when they delivered it to the Wheat Export Company.

The grain trade also purchased the wheat at the head of the lakes and shipped it to the Canadian mills in the East as required. The matter of allocating tonnage for the carrying of the wheat from the head of the lakes was left in the hands of the Chartering Committee and a committee of the Shippers and Exporters, at whose request the board appointed a representative to deal with the situation. From September 1 to the close of navigation, 29,000,000 bushels of wheat were actually shipped east for the account of the Wheat Export Company, 25,000,000 bushels of wheat were also shipped to Eastern Canadian mills.

Since the close of navigation the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada arranged with the various shippers and exporters of the grain trade to purchase all wheat arriving at the head of the lakes, and at the present time some twenty-three million bushels have already been purchased.



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*Administrative Expenses*

The administrative expenses of the board are being taken care of out of the carrying charge fund; these expenses consist of:—

- (a) Members' travelling expenses when engaged in the work of the Board.
- (b) Salary of the Secretary and staff; the Audit Staff; expenses of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association; The Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange Clearing Association in so far as they are performing the work of the Board, together with their incidental expenses.

The aim of the Board since the armistice was signed has been to remove all restrictions possible from the grain trade, and at present the only restrictions now in force as far as the Board of Grain Supervisors is concerned are the fixed prices as given above and the collection of the necessary charges on wheat exported and wheat ground into flour, and the distribution of the funds for carrying charges.

## GOLD AND SILVER MARKING ACT.

Six years ago when the administration of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, which is more especially in charge of Inspector W. J. Ryan was taken over by the Department of Trade and Commerce, some of its clauses were obscure, and many were the interpretations by those who thought that prosecution would be difficult. The timely amendment of these clauses, and the enforcement of the Act in its entirety, had a wholesome effect on the trade as shown by the diminution of prosecutions each year.

In 1913 there were thirty convictions, and in each succeeding year there was a decrease; in 1918 there were but two convictions. The fact of there being only two convictions cannot be attributed to laxity in the enforcement of the Act, but, on the contrary, the trade throughout Canada now is thoroughly conversant with its provisions, and is satisfied that a close scrutiny is being kept to see that its requirements are complied with; and also the great difficulty the trade has had to contend with in importing gold and silver articles, made it more easy for the inspector to keep in touch with almost every article handled by the trade.

During the year there were seventy-five trade marks registered in accordance with the Act; there were also twenty assays made by the Royal Mint, and all but three were found to comply with the Act; as result, two were convicted, and the articles confiscated were sent to the mint, the mint in turn forwarding to the department a cheque for \$82.93, the value of the fine gold contained in the confiscated articles.

Apart from the assays made of gold articles, there were seventeen strippings of silver-plated ware, and in connection with these cases, which were principally knives, forks, and spoons, there was no cause for prosecution.

The department has operated at times outside the Gold and Silver Marking Act, in the prosecution of certain dealers, but only in cases where watch movements were involved, and also related to the watch case in the sale of the watch. The Gold and Silver Marking Act applies to watch cases but not to watch movements, and it has so happened that some dealers have misrepresented the watch as a whole, and as the Criminal Code of Canada distinctly specifies that a watch includes the case, it was necessary in order to protect the public to make use of the "False Trade Description Act" of the said code; but in doing so the, Inspector was not obliged to go outside the Jewelry or kindred trades.

Section 14 of the Act has been strictly observed, but several of the trade, especially among the silverware manufacturers, complain of the advertising,



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of certain lines being guaranteed to wear for a length of time, in American publications that have a large circulation in Canada; whereas if the same advertisement appeared in a Canadian publication, it would be a contravention of the Gold and Silver Marking Act. In regard to this complaint I am unable to offer any recommendation.

The trade without any exception report the year 1918 the most successful of many recent years, and the only complaint if it may be termed as such, was that they could not meet the demand, and this was made more difficult by the shortage of skilled labour.

#### MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.

The work of the Department in connection with the subsidizing of local and ocean steamship lines is dealt with in a separate report, which is issued as a supplement to the Annual Report of the Deputy Minister.

#### INSPECTION OF BINDER TWINE.

Mr. J. C. Waddell, Inspector of Binder Twine, calls attention to the past season as one of the most satisfactory in binder twine history. The splendid harvest meant a greater amount of acreage under cultivation, and also meant a greater amount of binder twine required for use in crop production. The twine manufacturers did their part by an increased manufacture of about 5,000 tons of their output. This was done in the face of much shortage of help, and high prices of raw material, which followed under war conditions. The unsettled condition of the Sisal markets and the transportation of fibre to the manufacturing centres were difficult problems, but the manufacturers overcame these difficulties, and gave good service by the increased amount manufactured.

During the past year Inspector Waddell inspected twine in all the principal places, factories, freight shore sheds, and warehouses throughout the provinces, and found the twine of good quality, and all the grades up to the full standard of regulations.

The amount of binder twine manufactured in the calendar year 1918 was 18,247 tons.

#### CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Mr. J. C. Waddell, who is also a supervisor of Crude Petroleum Bounties, states that during the calendar year 1918 there has been much activity among the oil men of western Ontario, and drilling operations have been carried on more extensively than for many years; the result has been the opening of new oil fields, the most successful being at Glencoe, Mosa township, county of Middlesex; some very large wells have been struck in this field, and the oil is of splendid quality, of about 34 gravity, similar to the Oil Springs and Bothwell oil; this field alone has produced about 109,000 barrels for the year 1918, and a total of 130,000 barrels since it was brought in as an oil district.

Tilbury oil field has also done well, having an increased production of about 15,000 barrels for the year 1918.

The annual production of crude petroleum for some years has been about 200,000 barrels per annum, and the new fields have brought the production for the year 1918 up to 288,760 barrels, or an increase of 83,000 barrels.

Appended hereto is a statement indicating the production by districts.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. T. O'HARA,  
*Deputy Minister.*

OTTAWA, May 1, 1919.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM FOR THE YEAR 1918 AND  
BOUNTY PAID

District.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Bounty paid thereon.
Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	2,291,356	65,467 11/35	\$34,370 23
Oil Springs.....	1,563,487	44,671 02/35	23,452 16
Moore Township.....	222,834	6,366 24/35	3,342 56
Sarnia Township.....	120,322	3,437 27/35	1,804 85
Plympton.....	14,409	411 24/35	216 11
Bothwell.....	1,019,060	29,116 00/35	15,285 91
Tilbury.....	882,971	25,227 26/35	13,244 59
Dutton.....	65,635	1,875 10/35	984 51
Onondaga.....	41,513	1,186 03/35	622 69
Belle River.....	15,645	447 00/35	234 67
Mosa Township.....	3,814,591	108,988 11/35	57,218 86
Thamesville.....	54,792	1,565 17/35	821 90
Totals.....	10,106,615	288,760 15/35	\$151,599 04

Average price paid per barrel.....\$2.70½



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## STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY MONTHS, DISTRICTS AND BOUNTY PAID THEREON

Month.	Districts.									
	Enniskillen and Petrolea.	Oil Springs.	Moore Township.	Sarnia Township.	Plymp- ton.	Bothwell.	Tilbury.	Dutton.	Onondaga.	Belle River.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1918										
January.....	3,494 24/35	1,950 33/35	340 14/35	139 02/35	.....	3,060 15/35	994 31/35	.....	.....	.....
February.....	3,060 05/35	2,194 13/35	172 32/35	58 00/00	.....	2,471 04/35	1,853 33/35	.....	56 04/35	.....
March.....	5,004 32/35	2,639 09/35	502 20/35	357 09/35	35 24/35	2,120 09/35	2,185 07/35	141 25/35	.....	.....
April.....	5,675 34/35	3,363 08/35	756 03/35	319 01/35	71 19/35	2,374 11/35	2,003 11/35	.....	.....	.....
May.....	6,206 20/35	5,842 34/35	677 17/35	425 14/35	32 08/35	2,764 18/35	2,727 17/35	351 24/35	267 08/35	.....
June.....	6,608 07/35	2,852 13/35	694 14/35	284 16/35	61 30/35	2,515 30/35	3,570 16/35	257 09/35	2 17/35	.....
July.....	5,836 05/35	3,532 01/35	363 25/35	510 28/35	.....	2,317 05/35	3,008 31/35	104 32/35	292 24/35	.....
August.....	6,084 24/35	4,194 03/35	262 24/35	428 01/35	48 24/35	2,429 22/35	1,808 04/35	.....	.....	.....
September.....	6,244 27/35	6,369 20/35	328 31/35	87 30/35	97 12/35	2,248 32/35	1,536 33/35	352 34/35	101 13/35	.....
October.....	5,855 34/35	3,830 03/35	901 03/35	195 26/35	15 19/35	2,745 00/35	2,765 24/35	144 28/35	136 04/35	.....
November.....	5,567 04/35	4,096 20/35	492 13/35	428 20/35	.....	1,435 27/35	1,763 14/35	.....	284 20/35	.....
December.....	5,828 05/35	3,805 20/35	874 03/35	203 20/35	48 28/35	2,633 02/35	1,009 15/35	522 33/35	45 18/35	.....
	65,467 11/35	44,671 02/35	6,366 24/35	3,437 27/35	411 24/35	29,116 00/35	25,227 26/35	1,875 10/35	1,186 03/35	447
										1,565 17/35

Month.

1918

January.....  
February.....  
March.....  
April.....  
May.....  
June.....  
July.....  
August.....  
September.....  
October.....  
November.....  
December.....

## Districts.

Month.

1918

January.....  
February.....  
March.....  
April.....  
May.....  
June.....  
July.....  
August.....  
September.....  
October.....  
November.....  
December.....